

## THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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## Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Forecast until 8 a. m. Sunday: For Kansas—generally fair, preceded by showers today in eastern portion, probably slightly warmer Sunday afternoon in western portion; southerly winds becoming variable.

If Furbeck had been a Democrat his name would probably have been spelled Farback.

A GREAT part of the unemployed may soon find work building new jails to hold Coxeyites.

BRECKINRIDGE got so bad the railroads couldn't stand him, but he is still in the church.

CHINCH bugs can't be said to have very aristocratic tastes when they prefer wheat to corn.

It remains to be seen whether Speaker Crisp can see a quorum when the Republicans begin to filibuster for Funston.

If the Populist indorsement of woman suffrage won't hurt it, as some believe, the cause is unquestionably immortal.

LEVI P. MORTON is in the "saying she would ne'er consent, consented" mood in regard to the governorship of New York.

The announcement that congress will adjourn when the tariff is disposed of may be meant to be reassuring, but it isn't.

SENATOR JEFFER of all men should be in favor of keeping up the duty on foreign hair and wool until he gets his crop marketed.

A MAN has just been hanged by a mob in Louisiana for setting fire to two vacant houses. The noteworthy feature is that he was white.

The fact that Nellie Grant Sartoris has to give up an income of \$25,000 to marry makes it almost as romantic as if she were not a widow.

THE people who sat on the platform with Governor Altgeld at Evanston can now only make themselves calm by dipping in the Chicago river seven times.

THE railway employees of Kansas are beginning to form Republican clubs. The Populist ten-striker in nominating Mr. Furbeck may yet fall a few short.

THE people of Neodesha will celebrate the Fourth of July opening a gas well. The Democrats will celebrate a day earlier at Topeka in much the same manner.

It is said there is no hope for silver this congress. No one was foolish enough to think so—the people don't expect anything from this congress and administration.

MR. HOLMAN of Indiana has been bitterly attacked in the house. A man who has the title of "watch dog of the treasury" could not expect to be popular in congress.

AN army of seventy commonwealers walked into Denver yesterday and as they were barefooted the police thought they could not do a more philanthropic thing than sock them into jail.

THE only difficulty with the scheme to have a reading book for public schools made up of passages from scripture which shall meet the approval of all churches, is to find such passages.

CAN it be considered at all significant that Mrs. Lease has not yet decided just how enthusiastic she will be in her support of the Populist state ticket? Surely Mrs. Lease is not waiting to be corrupted.

A DISPATCH says that the Winnebago Indians have begun a rain dance and feel sure rain will come if they keep it up long enough. It probably will—it seldom goes a whole year without raining.

LAWRENCE World: Ed T. Barker of the La Cygne Journal, has won permanent fame. He was taken with a cramp colic at Topeka last winter and the hotel clerk gave him a patent nostrum. The fact has been repeatedly mentioned in hundreds of papers and to make it more impressive the announcement is kept standing.

## FEW LAWS PASSED.

This Congress Has Blockaded Nearly All Legislation, Public and Private.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 16.—The limited number of bills introduced and laws enacted by the present congress is almost without precedent. Up to today but eighty-five public measures have been enacted into law and the private laws are limited to the unprecedented number of eighteen.

The whole number of bills introduced in the house up to date is 7,453 which is far below the average. Of these, 1,086 have been reported which is also far below the usual number at this date. The falling off of bills, reports, etc., has been so great that it has been one of the main causes for recent wholesale reduction of force in the government printing office.

It is said that the former public printer, Mr. Palmer, had established his force with the expectation that the amount of work to be done by this congress would keep pace with that of former congresses, and that this in part accounts for the large surplus of help Public Printer Benedict found when he assumed charge.

The large falling off in general legislation is attributed to the centering of interest in the tariff and to the depleted condition of the treasury. Senators and members have known that it was useless to press bills for public building and other appropriations in view of the stringency at the treasury, and they have refrained from introducing or urging private measures.

At present there are 425 private bills on the house calendar waiting a hearing, which is in marked contrast with the eighteen private measures which have become laws. Owing to delays and objections of various kinds only two private pension bills have got through the house and become laws.

The house calendar up to date is clear of all appropriations bills, except the deficiency and the Indian, the latter being about to pass. There were, however, 130 important general bills awaiting appearing and eighty-five bills of a general character not carrying an appropriation.

Of the more important measures languishing on the house calendar are those to admit New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood, to send a congressional commission to examine the Nicaragua canal route, to finally adjudicate swamp land grants, to permit pensions to non-residents, to establish consular inspection of immigrants, to investigate the effect of machinery on labor, to investigate the wages of women and children, to construct canals from Lake Superior to the Mississippi river and from Lake Erie to the Ohio river to prohibit dealings in options, to promote the efficiency of the naval militia, to establish a uniform bankruptcy system and to aid the southern cotton exportation.

Quite a number of these bills will get a hearing, but the number interrupted by adjournment will be exceptionally large.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Taking Down of McKinley's Name from the Masthead.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—Both wings of the Republican party in this city are greatly worked up over the action of the State Journal in pulling down the flag of William McKinley from its masthead. "For President in 1896, William McKinley of Ohio," no longer appears in bold-face type at the head of its editorial column, where it has shone like a political beacon ever since the morning following the election of 1893.

For some mysterious reason the star of Napoleon, suddenly passed into an eclipse. Whether it has been occulted by Reed or Harrison is as yet uncertain. The putting out of its light immediately followed the elevation of Charles Foster to the chairmanship of the Republican state convention, at which time a mysterious conference was held between a score of leading newspaper men, who have since been prodding the McKinley presidential boom with Partisan arrows of sarcasm and thinly veiled ridicule.

A bitter and scathing review of the governor's state administration has appeared in the Akron Beacon, and similar sentiments are breaking out in the republican press in all parts of the state and where least expected.

## BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

Its Name is "Izely" and It Is Not Considered Nice.

LONDON, June 16.—Sarah Bernhardt will commence her season with "Izely," the four act "sacred drama" in verse by Mme. Armand, Sylvestre and Moran, which has had uninterrupted run of eight performances at the Theatre de la Renaissance in Paris.

The play passes in India at the time of the coming of Buddha, with his new humanitarian gospel. "Izely" is a courtesan, who tries in vain to win the new prophet to her affection. The plot is one which brings out every phase of Bernhardt's talent and from the actress' point of view is certainly the strongest in which she has yet appeared.

A Grand Feature Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

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Notice. Apollo lodge No. 188 A. O. U. W., all members are hereby notified to be present at their hall, 704 and 706 Kansas avenue, Sunday, June 17th, at one o'clock sharp to attend the funeral of our late brother A. C. Joseph.

CARY JOHNSON, M. W. Attest: L. M. PENNELL, Recorder.

Capital Council No. 1 K. L. of S. will give a musical and literary entertainment, including ice cream and cake, at K. of P. hall, corner Sixth and Quincy streets, Tuesday evening, June 19th.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 West Eighth street.

There will be a Shakespearean recital given by Mr. and Mrs. Malmberg this evening at Prof. J. H. Wetzel's hall.

A cool refreshing drink from Stansfield's soda fountain, with ice cream, if you want it.

Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Plats 232 calls up the Peerless

## A FEW PECCADILLOS.

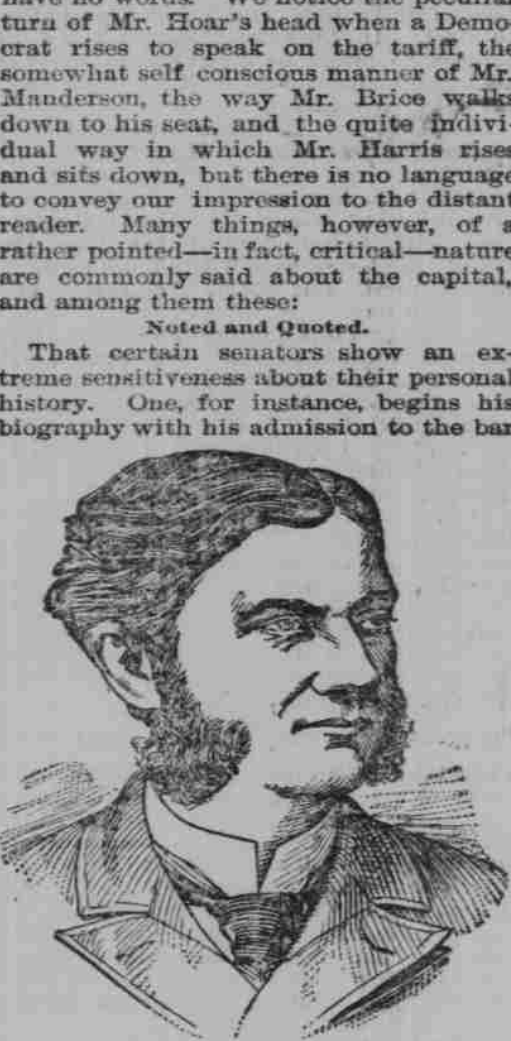
LITTLE PECULIARITIES OFTEN RECOGNIZED IN CONGRESS.

Things Rather Pointed out of a Friendly Critical Nature—They Prove That Great Men Are a Bit Odd, Like the Rest of Us. The Strong Partisans.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Personalities go, even among the dignified gentlemen who comprise our national congress. In the senate particularly, as soon becomes evident to a habitue of the galleries, each honorable gentleman has his own private opinion of some of his colleagues, which only the most powerful sense of senatorial courtesy restrains him from uttering, and not always then. It is surprising, too, how different is the appearance of a body of men when looked down on from above and when seen on the same level by one of themselves. The frequent visitor to the gallery soon notes many little tricks of manner in every senator, many little peculiarities which are recognized at sight, but cannot be described. There is a defect in our language in that particular: there is a certain impression which every man of marked characteristics makes upon us, for which we have no words. We notice the peculiar turn of Mr. Hoar's head when a Democrat rises to speak on the tariff, the somewhat self-conscious manner of Mr. Manderson, the way Mr. Brice walks down to his seat, and the quite individual way in which Mr. Harris rises and sits down, but there is no language to convey our impression to the distant reader. Many things, however, of a rather pointed—in fact, critical—nature are commonly said about the capital, and among them these:

Noted and Quoted. That certain senators show an extreme sensitiveness about their personal history. One, for instance, begins his biography with his admission to the bar



SENATOR BLANCHARD.

and never alludes to his previous life even in private conversation, not because it is not highly honorable, but simply that he desires to be known to the public only as a jurist and statesman.

That Mr. Martin, although he went to Kansas in 1855 and was an official of the first or so-called "border ruffian" legislature, never lost caste by reason of it, has been popular from the start with the other side, counts some of his warmest friends among them, and as a candidate has always run ahead of his ticket. Kansas men tell us that he is the only one of "that set" of whom this can be said.

That Mr. Blanchard took one stand in the house to represent his district and quite another in the senate to represent his state and is proud of being able to do it consistently.

That in the home city of Senator Voorhees all distinctions in politics, religion and social standing instantly disappear when any Terre Haute institution is threatened, and, most of all, the big distillery. "If," says an Indiana man, "the Fairbanks party says, 'Extend the bonded period for whisky,' it must be done, though the Democratic party be busted."

That Mr. Lodge has had to contradict as senator several things that he wrote as an author.

That Mr. Vest has never been out of politics of some active kind since 1853 and was never once pulled down.

That Mr. Manderson is as suave, hums as softly and is as smooth running as a buzzsaw—and quite as safe to fool with.

That Mr. McPherson is the most careless business man in congress, allowing orders for \$30,000 worth of sugar stock to lie around his house like receipted grocery bills.

That Mr. Roach of North Dakota is the quietest man in either house, and no body knows the reason, though it is charitably ascribed to his natural modesty.

That Mr. Harris is peculiarly sensitive about his age and will not let it be known, but it is certain that he is 75 years old, for he had to state his age when he was admitted to the bar in 1841. It is asserted by some that he has never stated it since, but that is probably an exaggeration.

That Mr. Bate is also sensitive on that subject and never carries his reminiscences back of the time when he was a private soldier in the Mexican war.

In the Heat of Debate.

These are little things, but they console us as proof that great men have their little oddities of character as well as the rest of us. Of course all senators speak good English, but in the heat of debate one occasionally gets tangled in a sentence, which would look very funny in The Record. During the tariff debate, when any particular schedule is reached and the Democrat chiefly responsible for it comes forward in defense, the whole Republican side usually joins in having fun with him, but none has been so hardly beset as the Louisiana senators. It was known a week in advance that the first decisive test votes would come on the sugar

schedule, and so the galleries were full, and the tormentors on the Republican side put in most of their time for three days in having fun with Messrs. Caffery and Blanchard. The latter seemed to have lost much of that ready self-possession he showed in the house, and in his principal speech he mired in the second paragraph and got his persons and tenses very oddly mixed indeed. After he had held it three days for revision it went into The Record thus:

"The senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich, is, I believe, considered on the other side of the chamber and considered on this side of the chamber as perhaps a better posted man as to tariff matters than any other senator on that side of the chamber, and considering his reputation in that regard I was surprised at some of the statements of fact which that senator made in his speech on the floor of the senate today. I do not mean the speech with which he last entertained the senate, but the one preceding the remarks submitted by my colleague who last addressed the senate on this side of the chamber."

Somewhat Mixed.

Artemus Ward relates that when attending a war meeting where the speaker got mixed he (Artemus) rose and ventured to "trust that the gentlemen will not forget to say something about the 'busy haunts of men.'" Mr. Blanchard was evidently determined to be specific about the sides of the chamber. A little later he got mixed on the year when Louisiana seceded and the date on which the sugar crop for the preceding year should be calculated, but as Messrs. Hoar and Aldrich were both on him at once he must be excused, particularly as he got it straight in The Record. The fact that the sugar crop was calculated for the fiscal year and consequently not affected for 1891 by secession was one which the New England senators seemingly did not know, and although Mr. Blanchard knew it they got him in such a tormented state that he could not tell it. Even Senator Sherman got mixed on the income tax—at least it seemed so to the galleries—when he was aiming to show that it was all right for the states. His position as well as that of Senator Hill is thus summed up by a sarcastic Democrat: "The income tax is class legislation, un-American, un-American, unjust, socialistic and inquisitorial, revolutionary and diabolical; therefore it should be imposed by the states instead of the general government." As the girl said in camp meeting, "My jewelry was dragging me down to hell, so I gave it to my sister."

The most attractive speaker on the Democratic side, me judice, is Mr. Vest. He certainly has no superior in a running debate, and the way he holds his own when it is evident that he is in the wrong excited my special admiration. His colleague, Mr. Cockrell, is rather more forcible than graceful. Mr. Brice is looked upon by the galleries as one of the peculiar men of the senate. He always comes in curled and span, with hair beautifully curled and a red rose in his buttonhole, his general getup reminding one in a vague way of an advertising agent rather than a senator. Of Mr. Allen, who is now "denounced" as a Democrat, it has been said that he ripens like a big russet apple (he somewhat resembles one in features)—that is, getting better the longer he stays with us. He has a clear voice, not unmusical, and certainly has improved in delivery since entering the senate. Mr. Hale also has a very clear and penetrating voice, and with it gentility in appearance and dignity of manner. He speaks aggressively and drives every point home. Mr. Frye is another aggressive speaker, somewhat more warlike than his colleague, while Mr. Manderson has equal force and much suavity. Mr. Cullom has had little to say in this long debate, but is a very influential senator, and the same may be said of several others who are rarely heard from.

In the House.

In the house there was comparatively little talent shown in debate after the tariff bill passed until the discussion began on the repeal of the state bank tax, and that brought out many able members and was conducted on both sides with very great ability and dignity. The defeat of the state bank party was even more overwhelming than had been anticipated, and in a full house the adverse majority would certainly have reached 90, as a great many absent themselves to avoid voting. The decision is admitted to be final, but has left many hard feelings. The old heads told us early in the session that many who consented to the declaration in the Democratic platform would stave off the vote if they could, but if cornered would vote against the repeal, and so it turned out. The present condition of the house is so peculiar, what with strikes and riots in all the mining regions and members in a perfect fever over the political results, that there is a great deal of irritation, and some of the most genial gentlemen on the floor are far from pleasant in conversation. There is a painful interest in all the inquiries being made on labor questions, and Messrs. McGann, Ryan and Pence are somewhat in demand for information.

A Special Committee.

That the senate takes a very serious view of it is seen by the fact that it voted for a special committee without regard to politics and with scarcely a hint at differences of opinion. From the known character of the members of this committee an experienced Washington journalist might write both reports in advance, for of course there will be two and possibly three. The chairman, Mr. Vilas, as everybody knows, is an advanced Democrat of the Cleveland type, familiarly spoken of in Washington as an unflinching "cuckoo," and a goldbug of the yellowest stripe. He will, says a fellow senator, "join the other two Democrats in charging that all the misery is due to Republican misgovernment, and that not even a little bit of it is due to the scarcity of money or the demonetization of silver."

J. H. BRADLEY.

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L. K. Trueblood, Auburndale.  
J. K. Thompson, 418 Kansas ave.  
Messrs. Laws, 404 East 4th st.  
Freeman Bros., 114 Kansas ave.  
Hammond & Co., 203 Kansas ave.  
Falkner, 506 East 5th st.  
Grant Lux, 6th and Jackson sts.  
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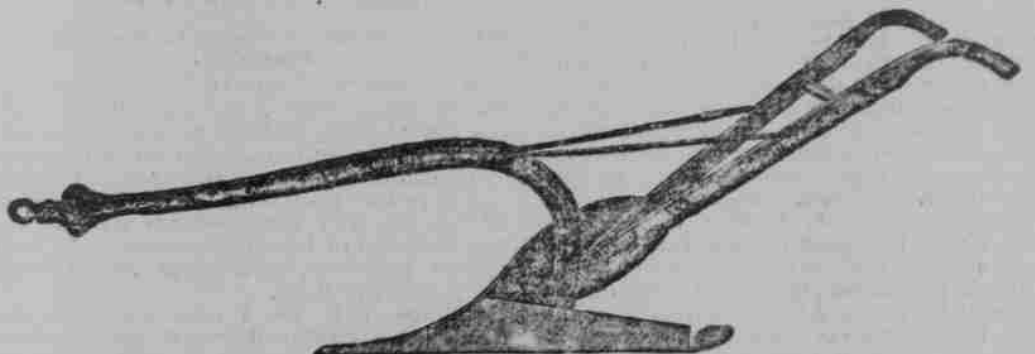
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